FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 004 *6 January 1983*

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MOSCOW COVERAGE OF PRAGUE WARSAW PACT CONFERENCE

For Soviet media reportage on the 4-5 January Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, including the TASS texts of the communique and the political declaration issued after the meeting and the RUDE PRAVO interview with Yuriy Andropov, see the Communist Relations section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT for 4 January and subsequent issues.

CZECHOSLOVAK PRESS URGES RESPONSE TO PEACE OVERTURE

'Important Proposals' Praised

LD052044 Prague CTK in English 1946 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The just-ended session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee resolutely confirmed again that not even in a complicated international situation do the socialist countries retreat from the most important task of today -- to preserve and enhance peace.

A convincing proof of this is the proposal to sign a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and preservation of peace relations between the member states of the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic pact. This proposal ranks high among the initiatives presented by the Warsaw Treaty which positively influenced international developments. Suffice it to recall appeals to promote cooperation and enhance security in Europe which were crowned by the convening of the Helsinki conference.

A treaty between the two military and political systems, which have mass means of destruction at their disposal, would undoubtedly reduce the danger of their fatal conflict. And if NATO has no aggressive intentions (?as its) officials often claim, it is very difficult to find (?serious) reasons why negotiations of such treaty should not be launched immediately. The governments of the NATO member states have responsibility not only to their countries' peoples, but to all nations, as the treaty would be open to all other states as equal participants.

Possibilities how to overcome the present complicated phase in international developments are based on halting the arms race and the development and deployment of new weapons, and on achieving agreements on concrete measures to enhance mutual security as soon as possible.

Therefore, it is necessary to successfully conclude the disarmament talks in Geneva and Vienna and reach accord at the Madrid follow-up meeting to the Helsinki conference.

The Prague session voiced many important proposals how to halt the dangerous developments in the world and overcome differences in relations among states. The governments of all states should pay appropriate attention to them and give clear (?and) constructive answers.

British Reaction Observed

LD060930 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Karel Stasy dispatch from London]

[Text] The Prague appeal to conclude an agreement on mutual nonuse of force and the preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO was noted by all radio and TV stations during their evening and night broadcasts.

Of course, it is still too early for an official reaction. However, a possible attitude has been indicated by Francis Pym, the UK foreign secretary, in his interview with the BBC. He said that it is true that the proposal to conclude a mutual treaty on nonuse of force will be examined; however, he added that NATO allegedly has no intention to attack anyone or to use military force. Why then does Britain refuse all the proposals by the socialist countries, both in disarmament and in furthering mutual relations with the socialist countries? Francis Pym did not explain this.

A large number of British papers draw critical attention to the fact that the British Government keeps rejecting beforehand -- as the United States does -- all sensible proposals and peace initiatives. For example, as the DAILY MIRROR said yesterday, it is surprising why the British Government, alleging that the socialist countries' proposals are mere propaganda, does not at last prove that it is right by agreeing with one of the proposals.

REPORTAGE ON CONFERENCE CONCLUSION, DEPARTURES

Andropov, Soviet Delegation Leave

LD051558 Prague CTK in English 1548 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The Soviet delegation which attended the two-day session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states here left for home on Wednesday. The delegation, led by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Yuriy Andropov, was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and other members of the party Central Committee Presidium -- Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra and Milos Jakes; alternate members of the Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Poledník; Central Committee members -- Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek; Defense Minister Martin Dzur and Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina. Also present was Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin.

Husak Attends Departures

LD051738 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] The delegations which attended the 2-day session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states left Prague this afternoon. The delegations of the USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania led by the highest party and state representatives of these countries, were seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; secretaries of the party Central Committee, and other representatives of our political and public life. The delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic will leave Prague later this evening.

Soviet Marshal Kulikov Leaves

LD051714 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, who led the delegation of the main command of these armed forces, has left Prague.

HOXHA EXPRESSES THANKS FOR NEW YEAR GREETINGS

AU052023 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Answering the telegrams and messages received by Comrade Enver Hoxha on the occasion of the New Year from all over the country and from compatriots, friends of Albania, numerous well-wishers and progressive personalities, Comrade Enver sends them the following message of thanks:

On the occasion of the New Year, I have received very warm greetings from the four corners of the country, the majority of which also mention achievements in the front of production and scientific work, in the perfection of combat readiness for defense and increased revolutionary vigilance. These letters and messages are a reflection of the profound affection and respect that our working masses and all our people nurture for the AWP. They are a reflection of the steel-like unity between the people and the party, of the determination to progress at all times on the road of socialism, to raise the well-being, to strengthen the country's defense potential and to defend the victories attained in the construction of socialism, as well as the freedom and independence of the country against all plots and attacks by the external and internal enemies.

Personally, apart from the pleasure and joy which these messages have brought me, they also represent a great inspiration to serve even more than ever and with all my strength the aspirations of the people and the lofty interests of our heroic party and our socialist country. All of you comrades, brothers and sisters, workers, cooperatives, intellectuals, servicemen and cadres of the People's Army and of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, parents of martyrs who fell in the national liberation war and in the construction and defense of socialism, young men and women and young pioneers -- I think you all from the heart and wish you also much happiness in 1983, ever greater successes at work, good health and much happiness and joy in your personal lives. Let us march, all together, as one single body, on the brilliant path of socialism guided by our heroic party.

To all of you, our compatriots abroad, who have never forgotten the country in the distant lands where you live, I thank you for the greetings and best wishes that you have sent me, which belong to all our people and to your homeland, which also keeps you in its heart and mind. Personally, as well as in the name of your brothers and sisters living here, in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, I greet you fraternally and wish you a happy new year, good health and happiness. May you always be successful and honored.

I also thank from the heart and wish a happy new year to all friends of Albania, the numerous well-wishers and progressive personalities who honored me with their greetings on the occasion of the New Year.

[Signed] Enver Hoxha.

Tirana 5 January 1983

HONECKER, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PRAGUE SUMMIT

LD051946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Prague, 5 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, which was in Prague to attend the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, left on Wednesday. At the Ruzyne Airport in Prague, Erich Honecker and the members of the delegation were seen off by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and other leading personalities of the country.

Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak embraced each other fraternally at the stairway. The delegation was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the government, and Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee. Members of the CPCZ Central Committee Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; and Jaromir Obzina, minister of the interior were also present.

On their return Erich Honecker and the members of the delegation were cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by members of the party and state leadership of the GDR and by the CSSR ambassador in the GDR, Pavel Sadovsky.

REAGAN COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT PROPOSAL

LD060909 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] At his first press conference in the new year, U.S. President Reagan said the proposal put forward by the socialist states for an agreement between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the nonuse of force is worthy of consideration. He said that he intends to examine the offer and that the matter must be discussed with the NATO allies. At the same time Reagan indicated that in principle he does not hold a negative attitude toward a meeting with Yuriy Andropov.

In the major portion of his press conference, the U.S. President discussed the country's economic problems. In that connection he announced further cuts in the social sector and once again defended the drastic increase in arms expenditures.

SEA CONVENTION ASSESSED AS 'BALANCED SETTLEMENT'

AU051230 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jan 83 p 6

[Report on interview with Bernhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND staff member Jochen Reinert on the Law of the Sea Convention]

[Text] The successful conclusion of the third Conference on the Law of the Sea a few days ago in Montego Bay (Jamaica) is undoubtedly one of the most important results of constructive international cooperation in 1982. The new Law of the Sea Convention, which required 9 years of complicated negotiations, was signed by 119 states on the day it was published.

"This is something new in the history of the codification of international treaties," Bernhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy foreign minister, stated in a talk after his return from Jamaica. "It shows the interest of the great majority of states in developing peaceful cooperation in new fields. It is a good illustration of the fact that, with the corresponding political will of the sides involved, it is possible even in the tense international situation currently prevailing to settle problems of vital importance with the mutual understanding of all states. At the same time, this constitutes a clear rejection of the imperialist policy of confrontation and intensive armament."

A readjustment of the international Law of the Sea had become necessary, because great political and technological changes have taken place since the first and second conferences of the Law of the Sea of 1958 and 1960, respectively. About 70 peoples have achieved national independence. Great progress in science and technology has made possible a considerably more intensive utilization of international seas. The tonnage of the world trade fleet, for instance, increased from 101 million gross registered tons in 1955 to 420 millions in 1980. Fishing increased from 40 million tons in 1960 to 75 millions in 1980. Oil production from the continental shelf amounts to one-third of total oil production today.

The 320 sections, 9 appendices and 5 resolutions of the treaty system take all this into account. They confirm the proven norms of the international Law of the Sea as well as the legal order in territorial waters, on the continental shelf and on the high seas. They also contain completely new regulations, for instance, concerning the creation of economic zones and the utilization of the resources of the seabed

As is the case with all comprehensive international agreements, the GDR deputy foreign minister stressed, it was often necessary for the participating states to make far-reaching concessions in working out the new convention on the Law of the Sea. Also, the GDR -- a geographically handicapped country which can only set up a small economic zone with relatively small resources -- had to accept compromises and assume burdens in the interest of worldwide cooperation. Therefore, it is of direct economic importance for the GDR that it can assert the rights for geographically handicapped states laid down in the convention concerning the utilization of the resources of the seas.

Of particular importance for our republic are, in the first place, the stipulations on the freedom of navigation for all sea vessels, including that through international straits; for our country transports nearly half of its foreign trade goods by sea -- ships of the GDR call at 900 ports in 97 states. Second, there are the regulations concerning fishing rights in the economic zones of other states, if they are not in a position to catch their annual procurement of fish themselves. Here, states with traditional fishing rights, like the GDR, must be favored. Third, there is the guarantee of their rights in sea research and the utilization of the natural resources of the sea bed within the framework of the convention.

"The GDR signed the new Law of the Sea Convention, because, in general, it is a balanced settlement of compromises which takes into account the rights and interests of all states and groups of states," the deputy foreign minister of the GDR stressed. Our republic also takes into account the fact that the new legal order contributes to implementing a just world economic order, which, above all, is in accordance with the needs of the developing countries.

At the same time, the GDR, together with the fraternal socialist countries and the nonaligned countries, resolutely rejects the attempts of a few states like the United States, Great Britain and the FRG to exploit the resources of the sea bed -- which were declared the common heritage of mankind -- by violating the convention in the profit interest of imperialist monopolies. Therefore, Tommy Koh (Singapore), president of the Law of the Sea Conference, rightly declared at the final meeting in Montego Bay that any attempt by any state to exploit the resources of the seabed outside the convention will be condemned by the international community and will have consequences.

Like the other signatories, the GDR has an interest in all states signing and ratifying the convention so that it will become universally valid at the earliest possible date. The convention enters into force 1 year after the submission of the 60th instrument of ratification. At the same time, the international seabed authority, which will supervise the entire range of deep sea mining operations, will start its work. The GDR, like the other socialist countries, has declared its readiness to work actively in the commission to prepare this international organ.

MACHINE TOOL MINISTER APPEARS ON LISTENERS' FORUM

DW0501[illegible]3 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1600 GMT on 3 January 1983 broadcasts the second installment of its series of "Listeners' Forums." Rudi Georgi, minister for construction of machine tools and processing machinery, is the guest speaker. Thus he becomes member of the Council of Minister to answer questions concerning matters connected with the economic plan.

The minister begins by thanking the working people of his branch for their "creative efforts" during the past year and expresses best wishes to them for the new year. Then, at the request of the unidentified program moderators, he outlines the sphere of responsibility of his ministry. He says that the industrial branch of machine tool and processing machine construction includes the combines of the GDR's machine tool construction sector the Fritz Heckert Combine in Karl-Marx-Stadt, the 7 October Combine in Berlin, the Herbert Warnke Combine for noncutting shaping technology in Erfurt, and the tool industry that has been merged in the Schmalkalden Tool Combine.

The processing machine construction branch, according to the minister, comprises such sectors as industrial machine construction, printing machine construction, branches of processing machine construction such as the plastic and elastic materials processing machine sectors -- which are "at home" in the Herbert Warnke Combine in Erfurt -- and the production of a broad variety of consumer goods.

Guenter Dehnberg of Organienburg desires to know how Minister Georgi's industrial branch determines its targets and rate increases. The minister replies that the Ministry for Construction of Machine Tools and Processing Machinery, under the main task of the 10th party congress, has a responsible function for the "implementation of the tasks of complex socialist rationalization of our national economy. We must create the material preconditions to this end, and, in addition, our branch is one of the main pillars of our production of exports."

Under the 1983 plan targets, the ministry must increase exports by 8.4 percent, based on a "net production increase by 9.3 percent," Georgi states, adding that the "industrial production accorded the 'Q' quality label must be raised by 14.1 percent." All these rate increases, the minister goes on to point out, must be attained "with less material input." Thus, in 1983, "We must reach a material input reduction rate [materialeinsatzschluessel] of 10.7 percent in rolled steel. This alone shows that the output increase must be attained with less rolled steel, gray cast iron, steel casting and energy."

Minister Georgi adds in response to a query from Hermann Burghardt from Eisenhuettenstadt, that the primary way to attain the aforementioned increases is to increase labor productivity, which in turn will be achieved through the consistent implementation of the measures envisaged under the plan for science and technology.

As for the technological progress in his branch, Minister Georgi says in reply to a question from a Prenzlau listener that the proportion of the "NC technology," which he does not define, increases constantly. "Under the 1983 plan we will particularly intensify the influence of microelectronics in machine tool and processing machine construction, the CNC machines, and the freely programmable control units. This will serve to increase labor productivity for the user." Thus there is a clear trend toward enhancing the role of technology in working centers at all levels, including integrated production sections. By the same token "the number of noncutting shaping machines is increasing as is the number of noncutting shaping processes." As for the remaining cutting and shaping machinery, he adds, new technologies have been introduced so as to achieve a minimum of machining waste.

The minister goes on to describe as a "top quality product" a machining center manufactured by the Auerbach machine tool plant and exhibited at the Leipzig fair. Referring to integrated production sections, the minister declares: "What matters is to integrate the auxiliary chores into the main process and to combine modern technologies of machining centers with industrial robots through the application of microelectronics so that systemic effects will ensue in which increases in labor productivity will amount to between 200 and 400 percent. What matters is the development of entirely new systems, new technological systems that will allow us to increase labor productivity to an extremely high degree." The GDR, he adds in answer to a question, is among the 10 leading machine tool producers in the world.

Listener Gerd Kleinke from Dessau and others ask about the further application of microelectronics in machine tool manufacturing in 1983. Minister Georgi points out that as a result of the application of new control and automation systems the number of machines and installations with microelectronics will further increase in 1983.

More specifically, Georgi continues, "the proportion of the machines with microelectronic controls and automation devices produced by the Fritz Heckert Combine in Karl-Marx-Stadt will increase to 45 percent in 1983. The situation will be similar in the combine for printing machinery." In fact, he adds, "the microelectronic controls and equipment integrated in 1983 products already have a value of about M650 million."

As for his branch's cooperation with the electrical engineering and electronics sectors, Georgi says that cooperation has been arranged in such a way that his branch receives "standardized components and component parts groups from the electrical engineering and electronics industry primarily for meeting the specific requirements of our own field with regard to automation of machine tools and processing machines in our own combines." The best example of this cooperation is the development of a freely programmable control for machine tools known under the type designation CNC-600. In the meantime, the branches have also jointly "developed and produced a manual-feeding control under the type designation CNC-640."

Erich Rechner of Bitterfeld asks about material consumption in the minister's branch. The minister replies that "the principal materials used for production in my branch must be reduced by 9.7 percent compared with last year. I said before that in the case of rolled steel it will be about 10.7 percent. What matters is to increase the proportion of automated machines and complete production lines.

"Also important is the application of microelectronic control generations and the broadly effective implementation of the unitized construction system in the manufacture of machine tools, and, first of all, the transfer of new processes into production coupled with corresponding technologies." Compared with the international level, Georgi concedes, the GDR's machine tools are still "too heavy, and in the case of some selected machines the performance parameters are not competitive on the world market." Therefore, under the 1983 plan, the mass/performance ratio in new products must be improved by "30 to 40 percent compared with the predecessor unit."

The consumer goods produced by Minister Georgi's branch include the "well-known do-it-yourself electric drills with a power of 250, 320 and 400 watts, plus the necessary attachments." There are, furthermore, household sewing machines, household pressing machines, bicycles and hand tools in a rather large assortment.

Several listeners inquire how they might obtain a "simple" machine tool for their shops. The minister refers to a corresponding agreement with the ministry for the Bezirk-administered industry under which "conventional" machine tools decommissioned in line with the progressing development of "numerically controlled technology" may be sold to prospective users through the "machine construction trade."

For the benefit of a listener, Minister Georgi reports that the designation "production cell" stands for "automated machine tools with automatic feeder and material and tool control, this new machine generation being the decisive preliminary stage for plant departments and sections requiring little attendance."

Turning to the use of the "highly productive capital equipment" in his branch, Minister Georgi tells his audience that the 1983 target is a utilization rate of 16.5 hours. He says that "an increase in temporal utilization by 1 hour per calendar day" for a highly productive piece of equipment "means for the machine tool and processing machine construction branch a capacity increase of about M700 million." To achieve maximum utilization of this highly productive equipment for 16.5 hours it is planned to organize a "rolling week," which involves a continous three-shift system.

In conclusion, the minister deals with the use of industrial robots in his branch. He says that under the 1983 plan a total of 780 industrial robots are to be put to use, the target being the release of at least the equivalent of 2.5 workers per robot. The robots, he adds, should amortize within a maximum period of 3 years. By 1985 his branch must produce 10,000 industrial robots, he adds. He cites as example of interstate integration the cooperation between the Fritz Heckert Combine in Karl-Marx-Stadt and the Ivanovo enterprise in the Soviet Union, or Erfurt's Herbert Warnke Combine for noncutting shaping technology and the Voronesh enterprise in the Soviet Union.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

LD051728 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] The GDR and Yugoslavia have agreed to expand mutual trade and services in 1983. This year's protocol was signed today in Berlin by GDR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Dietrich Lenke and Yugoslav State Secretary Borivoje Djordjevic. The bases for the negotiations were the agreements signed by Erich Honecker and President of the SFRY Presidency Petar Stambolic, and the long-term trade agreement for 1981-85.

Both states will continue mutual deliveries of machine tool construction products and electrical engineering and electronic products which have been manufactured as a result of specialization and cooperation agreements. Yugoslavia will receive from the GDR, over and above these products, open-cast mining equipment for lignite mining, computer technology, and chemical products. Imports of aluminum, copper and zinc, artificial fibers, and chemical products will be significant for the GDR national economy.

Further Report

LD051738 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1439 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Berlin, 5 Jan (ADN) — The volume of foreign trade between the GDR and Yugoslavia will rise to over 3 billion valuta marks in 1983.

The GDR will deliver machine tools and machines for the frictionless bearing industry, as well as open-cast mining equipment. In addition, the GDR will export products from the scientific instrument industry, the electrical engineering and electronics industry, and textile machines and equipment, chemical products, potassium fertilizers, and consumer goods.

Among the most important imports from Yugoslavia are machine tools, electrical engineering and electronics products, chemical products, machines and equipment from the energy industry and the chemical and food industry, as well as aluminum, copper, zinc, and artificial fibers. Repairs to ships from the GDR maritime fleet will be carried out in Yugoslav shipyards.

BRIEFS

STORM DAMAGE -- Failures in local power supplies were caused last night by heavy gales in various kreise of the Halle, Magdeburg, Potsdam, Rostock and Schwerin Bezirke. Repair work brigades from the energy combines are still at work to remove interruptions and replace poles that have fallen down. At GDR seaports loading operations with cranes had to be suspended temporarily. At Cottbus Bezirk open pit mines almost all conveying bridges had to discontinue operation for some time. In the Harz Mountains the storms attained windspeeds of 150-km per hour. [East Berlin Voice of The GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 5 Jan 83 DW]

KADAR, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PRAGUE MEETING

LD061055 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] The Hungarian party and government delegation headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, which attended the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in Prague, has arrived home. The delegation consisted of Gyorgy Lazar, the premier; Peter Varkonyi, the party's secretary for foreign affairs; Lajos Czinege, the defense minister; and Frigyes Puja, the foreign minister.

INDUSTRY MINISTER SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC TASKS

LD051614 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] A conference of enterprise directors is being held at the Ministry of Industry where the minister, Lajos Mehes, is giving a talk to managers. Gyorgy B. Sozan now follows with an on-the-spot report:

First and foremost, the minister assessed industry's performance last year. Output in coal mining was 26 million tons, although the plan did not require this quantity until 1985. The convertible currency exports of the engineering industry increased by over $100 million and there were far fewer complaints in agriculture about the agricultural machinery industry, including the provision of components, than a year earlier. Supplies of consumer goods for the population in retail trade improved considerably and, what is significant, more up-to-date consumer durables reached the shops. Although there was an increase in the output of individual enterprises, light industry companies on the whole produced less than expected, for domestic and foreign markets.

What has been said so far depicts an essentially good picture of industry. However, the minister went on to recall the shortcomings and the tasks still awaiting solution. Lajos Mehes then spoke about sociopolitical issues which give rise to tension. He admitted that Hungarian industry is overcentralized. This must be changed. Nevertheless, having said this, we continue to profess that large plants are superior in terms of technology and productivity. It is a problem that in many places this concept is asserted only in theory. Action must be taken to ensure that the same applies in practice. Small enterprises in industry -- the 1,000 economic work collectives formed to date -- alleviate the shortcomings to be found in background industry and services, and, furthermore, they also bring to the surface the shortcomings in the system of incentives and wage regulations. This is by no means a bad thing. All in all, there is a need for them.

The minister also referred to enterprises lacking sufficient funds or incurring losses. It is not easy to decide about their fate. Therefore, those attending the conference did not hear any specific details. The work of cadres also relates closely to this issue. Although there have been personnel changes in 20% leading posts in the past 2 years, only 16 managers have actually been dismissed for ineptitude and 4 more for discipline offences. The leaders of industry expect a great deal from the extension of the system of enterprise directors' councils, in accordance with which a greater scope for decisionmaking is being given to those who take a direct part in the carrying out of these decisions.

This year's tasks are, in effect, identical with those of last year. The consolidation of the external balance of the people's economy is not a new goal but one that is now stressed even more unequivocally than before. It has priority over all other tasks. Increasing convertible currency exports, raising the proportion of domestic products in consumption by the population, reducing the share of convertible currency imports in the materials used in industrial production, and meeting contractual obligations within the CEMA are industry's most important tasks. The minister spoke separately about these issues.

Naturally, the conditions in which the tasks facing industry are to be carried out are by no means easy. International comparability surveys are needed, for instance, to increase competitiveness. Unfortunately, this is still lacking at many of our enterprises. More enterprises should join in the international division of labor than the number that have done so to date. Hungarian industry has the intellectual capacity required for advance. One example for this was the (?cabinton) medicine of the Koebanya pharmaceuticals factory, which is competitive on all markets. There is a need for more such products. The circulation of domestic and foreign licenses is still slow, even though they are the guarantees of our development.

Lajos Mehes then went on to deal with the labor force situation and the opportunities for increasing incomes. There are few people starting work, and, according to plans, the average wage of income earners employed as workers will increase from 3.5 to 3.8 percent, which is lower than the expected increase in the level of prices. In such a [illegible]ar it is particularly important that wage increases be in harmony with performance. Therefore, it is proposed that enterprises not increase wages in the first quarter of the year. The performance of the best workers can be best appreciated if wage rises are not given to everyone. It is very important that the party and trade unions provide assistance in making people accept this kind of differentiation, which is very often painful for the individuals involved.

CANADA'S REGAN CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT 5 JAN

LD051904 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 5 (MTI) -- Gerald Regan, Canadian secretary of state for commerce, concluded his official visit to Hungary on the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veres and left Wednesday.

Gerald Regan met Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes, Minister of Agriculture and Food Jeno Vancsa and the secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, Janos Nagy.

BOOK ON 1956 EVENTS PUBLISHED IN POLISH

AU051235 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jan 83 p 8

[Untitled MTI report]

[Text] A Polish-language edition of a book by NEPSZABADSAG editor in chief Janos Berecz entitled "Counterrevolution With Pen and Arms" has been published in Warsaw. The Ksiazka i Wiedza publishing firm has published the book to satisy the interest demonstrated in contemporary Polish public opinion in the Hungarian events of 1956 and their lessons. The publishing firm is also planning to publish a collection of MSZMP Central Committee resolutions concerning the experiences of the counterrevolution.

BRIEFS

NEW SCIENCE ACADEMY OFFICIAL -- The government has appointed Academician Kalman Kulcsar to be deputy secretary general of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. This post was formerly held by Bela Kopecsi, who has been appointed minister of culture. Kalman Kulcsar will carry out the duties of the deputy secretary general until the next general assembly of the Academy, due to be held in 1985. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 4 Jan 83 LD]

JARUZELSKI, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PRAGUE 5 JAN

LD051823 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] After the conclusion of the 2-day meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, the Polish delegation, which was led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, returned to Warsaw.

POPE ANNOUNCES PLANNED ELEVATION OF GLEMP

LD051338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] At the weekly general audience Pope John Paul II announced today that he is convening a consistory for 2 February during which he will elevate to the rank of cardinal 18 eccesiastical dignitaries. At the same time the pope has given the names of the 18 new cardinals, which includes Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp.

SD CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETING HELD

LD052336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] At its meeting today, the SD Central Committee Presidium heard a report by chairman of the SD Central Committee Edward Kowalczyk about the visit of a Polish state delegation to the ceremonies to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union.

Edward Kowalczyk stressed, among other things, that the new disarmament initiatives announced during the ceremonies are another expression of the peace policy being implemented consistently by the Soviet Union.

The session also discussed the country's sociopolitical and economic situation. A report was also heard on the current state of work on the bill on people's councils and local self-government. The SD Central Committee Presidium approved the setting up of a Walery Goetel memorial fund; Goetel was one of the Polish precursors of environmental protection and planning. The fund will be earmarked for supporting and publishing work in this sphere and for scholarships.

MORE ON OFFICIALS 1982 REVIEW, 1983 PREVIEW

LD051606 Warsaw PAP in English 1507 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw 5 Jan -- Following are more recapitulatory and forecasting statements for PAP by government officials:

President of the Narodowy Bank Polski (Polish National Bank) Stanislaw Majewski: What I would call major achievements of the year 1982 is the introduction of a new system of credits as part of economic solutions of the economic reform. We managed to implement almost in general a new principle of state enterprises' self-financing status.

It was not possible, however, to make of the system of credits a sufficiently effective stimulus to efficient economic activity by enterprises.

Banks this year will follow the policy of the so-called "hard-access" money as an important factor to combat inflation.

Acting Minister of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs Jozef Bury: Last year was marked by intensive work on a fundamental comprehensive reform of the system of social insurance. The object is especially to reform the system of pensions for all social and occupational groups, including the system of social insurance for individual farmers. We will also increase payments from the alimony fund and prepare the third stage of family benefit rises connected with reforming the system of those benefits. We expect to make a comprehensive analysis of to-date results of the reform. The situation on the labour market -- difficult today and in the years to come -- requires a programme to restructure employment between industrial branches, regions and occupations.

MARKET STABILITY, PRICE INCREASES ASSESSED

AU051717 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Dec 82 p 1

[Commentary signed "(CH)": "The Foothold of Equilibrium"]

[Text] The market is probably the economy's most sensitive barometer. The February retail price increases, which came as a shock to many, allowed the then modest market to gain a foothold on the path to equilibrium. Goods which were formerly sold out began to appear on shop shelves, and although the new prices were viewed with curiosity and reserve and were compared to the size of domestic budgets, the dread of endless queues and the irritability of shopping have disappeared. The calming effect of the price change on the market, an integral part of the economic reform, roused social expectations for stability in supplies.

These hopes were proved true, but only in part, as is shown by the personal income and expenditure balance sheet and by the state budget, as well as by the documents that were discussed in detail by the Sejm when it considered the 1983 plan and budget. It appears from these documents that the increasing pressure exerted during the last 6 months on the growth of personal income has led to the loss of the bridgehead of equilibrium.

We are finishing the year with a commodity gap of a value of over Z200 billion as well as with a so-called inflationary overhang amounting to about Z500 billion. A further minting of money which is not covered by goods or services offered on the market will lead to a repeat of the situation prior to 1 February 1982 -- that is, to complete market disorder.

The order of the day must therefore be to oppose the growth of such unfavorable processes. The price rise, which has been reduced to about 15 percent as a result of public discussions on the alternatives of the socioeconomic plan, will only "consume" part of the inflationary overhang next year. It will, however, fail to fill the shelves with the desired goods. It is for this reason that an exceptionally important element in restoring equilibrium to the market is to stimulate enterprises to increase production and at the same time to closely relate the effects of management and the wage system.

The first steps in this field have already been taken. They are modifications of the principles of economic reform which can be defined concisely as changes that tighten prices and costs and increase the interest of the workers in production results. However, these are not the only undertakings which create suitable conditions for balancing the economy. The state's whole financial policy -- including the budget, which promotes the regime of savings and obliges the government to reduce spending as well as to actively seek ways to increase incomes -- is also geared toward stability.

The determinants of this policy, aside from elements emerging from the reform, are the pro-export trends of the economy, which are indispensable to the gradual improvement of the country's payment situation; a consistent development of the principle of self-financing of enterprises; and reductions in subsidies, which often continue to support inefficiency and waste.

Other determinants are the principle that money should be difficult to obtain and that credits for enterprises should be expensive. This policy was supported by Sejm deputies duri.; a budget debate, who at the same time pointed out the need for more effective measures against inflationary phenomena.

It will be difficult to dream of a speedy improvement in supplies or a departure from the ration system without effectively obeying these principles.

1983 Market 'More Optimistic'

LD061133 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Last year the plan for the population's money incomes was exceeded by Z280 billion. This figure affects the market situation. The so-called inflation gap has been doubled compared with original assumptions. Even such a steep rise in prices as we have experienced has not brought about a clear improvement in the proportion between supply and demand.

It is possible to look at the state of the market this year with somewhat more optimism, bearing in mind that the key to success rests with the volume of production. The government has already made many meaningful decisions designed to increase the amount of market goods manufactured, and continues to do so. An equally important prerequisite for the restoration of market equilibrium will be the increase of the population's money incomes by no more than 150.5 percent, while prices will move within 15 percent.

LE FIGARO SURVEYS CURRENT ECONOMIC TIES

PM051601 Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Dec 82 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Polish Debt Is Irritating Moscow"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw -- A few days after General Jaruzelski's return from Moscow it seems that, although the talks which he had with Mr Andropov in the Kremlin were generally satisfactory from his viewpoint, they were, however, not easy, especially in the economic sphere.

It will be remembered that the joint communique merely indicated that the talks had taken place "in a warm and friendly atmosphere." In Warsaw General Jaruzelski gave journalists a noticeably different assessment. He described the visit as "very successful and useful." And he even added that there had been "convergence of opinions on all the questions raised."

Neo-Stalinists Threatened

When I pointed out this difference to a Soviet posted in Warsaw, the latter answered me with rather surprising frankness: "If the communique does not mention 'convergence of opinions' it is because there was no 'convergence of opinions.'" And he continued with an indulgent smile: "General Jaruzelski clearly saw fit to exaggerate for his own reasons."

On what, then, did difficulties arise? Not on the Polish leader's general policy line which is based on firmness toward the "antisocialsit forces" (and in the sphere of culture and propaganda), economic pragmatism, and cautious reforms in state structures and the economy. "This policy is the only one possible," my Soviet interlocutor told me: "There is no alternative."

Did problems arise on the personal level? Apparently not. Indeed, all the indications are that General Jaruzelski obtained the go-ahead he wanted from Mr Andropov to hit out left and right against both the liberals and the "hardliners" in the party.

That ought to mark the start of a campaign to bring the "neo-Stalinists" into line. "Why should we oppose that," the Soviet posted in Poland told me. "We did not prevent Gomulka from doing it in his day. Let General Jaruzelski put his house in order; it is his affair!"

In fact it was on economic problems that the talks were most difficult. The visit to Poland back in early December by Mr Baybakov, deputy premier and chairman of the Gosplan, had not taken place in a cheerful atmosphere.

"The Polish economic situation is not brilliant," my Soviet interlocutor told me, "but we feel that the Poles are laying it on thick in order to obtain increased aid from us, whereas we are already doing as much as we possibly can for them."

The fact is that for the third consecutive year the Poles will import more from the Soviet Union in 1983 than they will export to it (R5.4 billion as against R4.4 billion).

The balance will again be financed by Soviet credit, repayable as from 1986. This represents a year-on-year trade increase of 14 percent. However, in 1981 that trade had dropped by 13 percent (20 percent at a constant price level). Some 37 percent of Polish foreign trade is with the Soviet Union, from which Poland imports 100 percent of its oil and natural gas, for instance.

Without Security

But what worries the Soviets most is the emergence of a relatively new phenomenon: The rapid increase in the Polish debt, no longer only to the West, but also to the socialist countries -- in other words, essentially the Soviet Union. At the end of 1981 Poland owed $23.5 billion to the West and $4 billion to the East. At the end of 1983 (according to estimates by the official POLISH AGENCY INTERPRESS) it will owe $4 billion to the socialist countries and $28.5 billion to the West. At present Poland owes the Soviet Union R3.8 billion (R1 is worth Z68; $1 is worth Z80). Next year the Polish debt will equal the total sum of state budget revenue.

In 1981 the Soviet Union granted a R700-million credit and postponed payment of previous credits worth R430 million. In addition Poland received a credit of $1 billion in currency and $465 million in nonrepayable aid. In September this year credit of $44 million was given for the equipment of shipyards and the Polish automobile industry. The Soviets are therefore beginning to find this development disturbing, especially since, as my interlocutor said, they are convinced they will "never see that money again."

On the other hand the Poles are offering more attractive deals by repaying raw material supplies to keep Polish factories running by exporting 50 percent of their production to the Soviet Union, offering the resale of Z5 billions' worth of unused Western equipment and machinery and giving the Soviet Union the job of completing major unfinished projects in Poland (Hungary will apparently complete 15, Romania 5, Bulgaria 5, and Czechoslovakia 7 -- the GDR's absence is noticeable).

Moreover the Poles, for their part, have their own reasons for concern; for instance, the increased price of Soviet oil, which deals a harsh blow to an already teetering economy. In 1985 Poland will import 15.8 million tons of oil, but this Soviet oil, which cost R92 a ton in 1981 (as against $250 on the world market) cost as much as R115 this year ($224 on the world market).

As can be seen, the world crisis, which is affecting the socialist countries even more than the West, has inevitable political repercussions which are bound to increase to the extent to which each state, socialist or not, thinks of solving its own problems as best it can in this difficult situation rather than help a faltering partner. This is of particular concern in Polish-Soviet economic relations.

PAP VIEWS U.S. ATTITUDE TO POLISH DEBT

LD0521[illegible] Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 5 Jan 83

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Vlabinski]

[Text] Washington 5 Jan -- An opinion has been circulating in the political circles of Washington that if the Reagan administration starts to withdraw some of its economic sanctions against Poland, the first to be dropped is the American opposition to the continuation of negotiations on rescheduling the Polish foreign debt. Also, the U.S. will take a more flexible stand on Poland's admission to the IMF.

The suggested greater flexibility on both issues would have nothing to do with care about Poland and her interests. It would stem from the growing anxiety of American politicians and bankers over the consequences of the huge international indebtedness of a growing number of states.

Such anxieties are a fairly recent phenomenon here. It is only in recent months that the truth about foreign debts and their possible consequences began to find its way to American experts and politicians.

Today, this problem is regarded as a time bomb here which, unless defused, is bound to explode and destroy the fabric of international economic relations.

Reagan's decisions and sanctions against Poland brought to a halt the negotiations with Poland on rescheduling of government guaranteed debts. Thus, also the repayments were discontinued. It is beyond doubt that the Reagan administration had considered declaring Poland in default and would probably have done so if not for the fierce opposition from West European banks.

When the Reagan administration was thinking of a financial strangulation of Poland, Mexico, Brazil and Argentina declared their inability to pay off their foreign debts and interest on them. Thus those countries found themselves in a situation characteristic of Poland, although no one in Washington had wished for it.

This is when alarm lamps went on in the offices of American bankers. They saw the whole problem, the Polish issue included, in a completely different light.

Suddenly, the true magnitude of the phenomenon was spotted. The combined foreign indebtedness of all countries has reached the staggering sum of 706 billion dollars. The six most-indebted nations all happen to be important U.S. allies -- (Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, South Korea, Venezuela, and Israel).

The view is gaining the upper hand in the U.S.A. that one must not worsen the situation by irresponsible political actions. It has been understood here that a declaration of default by a single country will promptly trigger off a whole chain reaction. The consequences of such a chain reaction in both the economic and political sphere are beyond prediction. That is why Washington's conduct is becoming much more cautious and restrained.

CURRENCY RULES FOR TRAVEL TO BLOC STATES

LD051730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Beginning on 1 January new principles are in force for the allocation of foreign currency for travel to the socialist countries. Admittedly the previous system of currency booklets has been retained, but the norm allocation of foreign currency for this and next year has been increased compared with past years.

The upper ceiling of the 2-year limit within which funds can be purchased for private travel now amounts to Z20,000 together with a 25 percent fee charged at the sale. The principles governing the sale of foreign currency for private trips to particular socialist countries vary according to the country and stem from the agreements we have signed with our partners. When travelling to Czechoslovakia there is an obligation to purchase Kcs80 for every day of the planned stay; however, only one purchase per quarter is allowed, and no more than Kcs3,000 may be purchased over the 2-year period. When traveling to Romania 1,500 lei may be obtained annually. When traveling to Hungary a limit of 150 forints daily per person is in force, but no less than 600 forints per trip and no more than 4,000 forints annually may be purchased. In addition the principle has been introduced that this currency may only be purchased twice per year.

Children under 7 are entitled to half all these sums. When traveling to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria currency can be purchased for both these countries within the 2-year limit. However, it should be remembered that individual trips to these countries, as is the case with the GDR and Czechoslovakia, are only possible by invitation. Foreign currency can only be purchased on the basis of a valid document entitling one to cross a border, and of a currency booklet. This year no promissory notes entitling one to purchase foreign currency for travel to the countries of the second payments zone are envisaged. Let us add that for the moment travel is only possible on the basis of the existing principles: an invitation from immediate family, or if one is in possession of a hard currency account and at the same time has reached retirement age.

GOVERNMENT ENVISAGES HIGHER MEAT CONSUMPTION

LD0501118 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 5 Jan -- The government programme for the development of farming and food economy in Poland by (?1990), to be discussed by the PUWP and United Peasant Party's Central [words indistinct] a joint plenary meeting, provides for a substantial rise in the consumption of vegetable foods as compared with 1980 and the consumption of meat food per head still 9 kilogrammes below the 1980 record. Elaborated under a resolution of the 9th PUWP Congress and joint guidelines laid down by the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the UPP Central Committee's Presidium, the programme stipulates that the grain crops should rise by 5 million tonnes in 1985 and by 7 million tonnes by 1990, as compared with 1980.

The respective growth for sugar beet is over [figure indistinct] million and 7 million tonnes, for oil plants -- over 300,000 and [words indistinct] tonnes, for fruit -- over 400,000 and over 700,000 tonnes, and for vegetables -- 1.5 million and 1.8 million tonnes. Other plant crops are also supposed to show a [word indistinct] rise. At the same time, a rise in the livestock and -- consequently in the volume of livestock purchase and supplies of meat and meat products to the consumer market can be expected at the end of the next quinquennium at the earliest. The consumption of meat in 1990 is assured at 66 kilogrammes per head, 9 kilogrammes more than last year but still 8 kilos less than in 1980.

DE VOLKSKRANT CITES SOLIDARITY EXILE MILEWSKI

PM0501701 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 15 Dec 82 p 4

[Hendrik de Jong report: "Polish Underground Prepared for a Long Battle"]

[Text] "The suspension of martial law can be nothing more than a cosmetic change by the regime. This cosmetic operation is primarily intended to win the favor of Western public opinion and Western bankers," said Jerzy Milewski, leader of Solidarity in exile, at a discussion forum organized by Populier in Amsterdam last Sunday [12 December].

European Parliament President Piet Dankert and Netherlands Trade Union Federation Chairman Wim Kok also took part in the debate on "The West and Poland."

In his introduction Milewski stressed that the Polish crisis is not an internal affair but a result of Poland's geopolitical position in central Europe. He considered the support of trade unions and other democratic organizations in the world to be crucial. "Agreements on disarmament are not enough, for peace cannot be founded on a people's lack of freedom. This is why it is important that social calm is created in Poland. Solidarity's point of departure is the peaceful solution of the crisis in accordance with the wishes of Polish society. Such a solution is also in the interest of the West European nations. For a war in only one country is impossible -- Europe is too small for that," Milewski said.

The exiled Polish trade union leader said that Solidarity's underground movement has changed its tactics and strategy. After the official ban on Solidarity the proposals for a compromise have become impracticable, because the government is not interested in a social accord, Milewski said. "The underground leadership (TKK) [Interim Coordinating Committee] in the present period of the cease-fire with the regime wants to devote itself to building up various independent organizations and further strengthening an underground organizational structure. These enclaves will then be able to spread further under the present totalitarian regime."

Milewski said that the continuation of sanctions is not enough. Like Kok, he called for a sort of Marshall Plan for Poland as an enticing alternative. However, both Kok and Milewski said that such a plan would have to be linked to concrete conditions imposed on the Polish government. Dankert on the other hand took the view that people could be bitterly disappointed in their hopes, if such a concrete plan were put forward, in view of the Western nations' limited economic capacity at present.

Milewski further stressed that humanitarian aid is also of great psychological importance for the Poles. "Each package also contains inestimable hope. For without this hope it would be difficult for us to continue our struggle. This is why it is also moral support for Solidarity," he said.

In his address Dankert questioned the effectiveness of Western sanctions. "The effect of EEC sanctions against the Soviet Union been unsatisfactory. The effects of the Western sanctions have been felt more within the Atlantic alliance than in East Europe, where they have only strengthened the unity of the governments there," Dankert said skeptically. The European Parliament president's conclusions were not hopeful. He expects a greatly hesitant approach by the EEC toward Poland in the next few years. Dankert warned that a tough confrontation course would split the EEC and stressed that the West German factor will set its unmistakable stamp on EEC policy toward East Europe. Bonn will primarily judge each measure by its effects on the population of the GDR, he said.

Kok stressed that the Netherlands Trade Union Federation will continue to work for the return of Solidarity and that the Netherlander trade union movement will continue to recognize Solidarity as the representative of the Polish workers. Kok also took the view that an economic aid program for Poland must be made dependent on the question when and in what way fundamental human and trade union rights were respected in Poland. On six points he made it clear that the new trade union legislation is a serious violation of the regulations of the ILO in Geneva, of which Poland is also a member. Kok also said that it is really impossible to talk any more of a right to strike in Poland, since the largest section of the workers are unable to exercise it.

After the discussion I asked Milewski what sort of role has now been set aside for Walesa as Solidarity leader, if he is unable to say what he wants to say. Is there not a danger of a split within Solidarity?

Milewski: "That is a danger. Perhaps the government is hoping to split underground Solidarity through the release of Walesa. Our goal is to strengthen our position. Walesa is unable to speak publicly as Solidarity leader. This is why Walesa will demand the restoration of independent trade unions without mentioning Solidarity. But it is not only important to listen to what Walesa will say: It will be more important to listen to what he does not say. Walesa has remained the same. He believes in the ideals of the Gdansk accords. These include the granting of 21 demands. The first demand was the establishment of free trade unions. For us that is enough.

"The TKK will lead Solidarity's underground struggle. It is difficult to say what cooperation could come about between them. In public Walesa can act as Solidarity's most important champion. After a couple of weeks of confusion I hope that everything will soon be cleared up when Walesa has spoken publicly."

Asked if Glemp's statements were not an important factor in the failure of the 10 November strike, Milewski said: "That is probable. But I hesitate to make negative statements about the Polish Episcopacy. In the past the church leadership often warned that Solidarity was going too far. The future will have to ascertain this. But it cannot be denied that without the help of 6,000 lower-ranking clergy the daily life of the underground Solidarity leaders would have been a lot more difficult. They also offer financial help to the families of imprisoned trade union leaders, and they give enormous humanitarian aid to the population and help in distributing of this aid. In this respect the church plays an enormous role in Poland. For this reason I would like to give a very positive assessment of the role of the lower-ranking clergy and some bishops. The pope's stance on the situation in Poland is also well enough known."

Earlier Milewski had said that Solidarity was prepared to pay a price for a papal visit to Poland. "Without the influence of the pope's visit to Poland in 1979 Solidarity would probably never have had such a peaceful character," Milewski said.

He does not believe that Walesa could be won over to the idea of heading a possible Christian Democratic trade union. 'I am deeply convinced that Walesa is so tied to Solidarity emotionally that I see this as an impossibility. Eleven months of isolation have not broken Walesa. For this reason it is even more improbable that he will be broken in the future." Milewski does not see a leading role for the communist party, even in the distant future. "The communist party is in fact no longer a political party but an organization of apparatchiks, secret police, and government officials. According to our information almost all ordinary party members have submitted their resignations, or they are completely passive members, no longer paying their contributions. The party can only serve as the tool of the real leadership which is in the hands of Jaruzelski and others," he said.

Of the future Milewski said: "We are deeply convinced that our struggle is reasonable and that we will win our rights in Poland. The only question is when. We are preparing for a long struggle. That is realistic."

BRIEFS

FUNDAMENTY REAPPEARS -- After a break of 1 year the new edition of FUNDAMENTY has appeared. This is a socioeconomic weekly aimed chiefly at construction workers. The editorial office prints, among other things, an interview with Stanislaw Kukuryka, minister of construction and the construction materials industry. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Jan 83 LD]

MONTHLY BECOMES WEEKLY -- MORZE I ZEIMIA, which until now has appeared monthly, is to become a weekly. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Jan 83 LD]

CEAUSESCU RETURNS HOME FROM PRAGUE SUMMIT

AU051830 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] This evening Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, returned to Bucharest from Prague, where he participated in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied to Prague by the following comrades: Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Col Gen Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense.

On his arrival at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was met by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Lina Ciobanu, Nicolae Constantin, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Petre Lupu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Petru Enache, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter; Manea Manescu, vice president of the State Council; Ion M. Nicolae and Ioan Totu, deputy prime ministers; as well as members of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the government, leaders of central institutions, and mass and public organizations and generals. Josef Simon, CSSR ambassador to Bucharest, and members of the embassy staff were also present.

On their departure from Prague, the Romanian party-state leader and the officials accompanying him were warmly seen off by Comrades Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president; Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR Government; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Korchak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; and other CSSR party-state leaders. Cornel Pinzaru, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Prague, and members of the embassy staff were also present. Czechoslovak and Romanian Pioneers presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

MANESCU ADDRESSES REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU302052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2012 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/12/1982 -- Taking the floor during the festive meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic in Romania, Manea Manescu showed that the anniversary took place in the atmosphere of powerful enthusiasm on the part of the whole Romanian people, enthusiasm generated by the historic resolutions of the National Conference of the RCP, by the ideas and orientations of paramount importance contained in the report read on the occasion by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Pointing out that "the proclamation of the Romanian People's Republic on December 30, 1947 was a revolutionary event of special importance in the history of our people which ushered in a new era and marked Romania's passage to the building of the socialist society", the speaker showed that in the years of the republic the RCP had carried on a tremendous political and organizational activity in the process of winning and consolidating the political power by the working class in alliance with the working peasantry. He highlighted the radical transformations which altogether changed the socioeconomic look of the country, the whole course of the Romanian people's life, leading to the complete elimination of man's exploitation by man. As a result of the definitive victory of the new-type social relations the most just and advanced society -- the socialist society -- was established on Romania's soil.

Showing that in the 35 years elapsed since the proclamation of the republic Romania had traversed several historical stages the speaker highlighted that the Ninth Congress of the RCP had been a decisive historic moment of that period which ushered in the most fertile period in the life of the homeland and of the Romanian people. In the 17 years elapsed since then the role of the party has powerfully grown, the unity between the party and the people has strengthened and a powerful impulse has been given to the energies of the masses that participate enthusiastically and self-denyingly in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society. Over this period a policy has been elaborated of modernizing the material base of society, of increasing the role of science and technology in the development of the production forces; qualitative changes have occurred in the social structure and the whole people's property has strengthened and developed steadily; the standards of living and civilization have arisen. All these great achievements are linked to the revolutionary activity carried on at head of the RCP and the Romanian state by Nicolae Ceausescu, founder of contemporary Romania, who illustrates the great creative virtues of the Romanian people, builder of socialism and communism in Romania.

Showing that the Romanian industry produces today about 50 times more than it did in 1938, that the overall farm output increased by 3.5 times, and the national income is at present 15 times higher the speaker said: The realistic policy regarding the utilization of the national income has provided for the implementation of extensive investment programmes which have provided for the development of the production forces and the expansion of all social activities.

In these years foreign economic relations have developed, goods exchanges have increased and cooperation in production and technical scientific cooperation with the CMEA member countries, with all the socialist countries, with the developing countries and the developed capitalist countries have intensified in the spirit of the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

The rapid development of material production, the continuous growth of social labour productivity and efficiency have provided for a rise in the working people's incomes, the intensification of housing construction, the progress of public instruction, the flourishing of culture, the improvement of health protection, the general growth of the national health, the rise in the welfare of the whole people.

Under the clearsighted leadership of the RCP and against the background of the brilliant successes scored in the country's socioeconomic development deep-going changes have been registered in the structure and organization of the Romanian society. A process has taken place of steadily improving the state, conceived as supreme representative of the owners and producers, the organizer of the common life of the whole people, of the whole nation.

In that context the speaker stressed the importance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's thesis which defines the Romanian state as "a stage of worker, revolutionary democracy" which finds its substantiation in the continuous improvement of the socio-economic life, in the creation of a broad organizational framework for the expansion of socialist democracy and the involvement of the masses in running society.

We celebrate the anniversary of three and a half decades since the proclamation of the republic in conditions in which the recent national conference of the party set concrete measures for the consolidation and development of the great achievements scored in the years of socialism, for the balanced, harmonious development of all sectors of activity, for the unswerving implementation of the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism, the speaker said pointing out that the Romanian people welcomed with full approval the orientation given by the RCP general secretary and president of Romania who -- in a realistic manner -- showed that at present the question of more extensively capitalize home natural resources [as received] was decisive.

To fulfill the great targets of socialist construction, the tasks set by the twelfth congress and the national conference of the RCP the speaker said, Romania, just as all the other countries, needs security and peace.

A new world of peace and collaboration can only be built on the solid foundation of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to the use of or threat of force, respect for international law and justice. In the Romanian president's conception these principles represent a vital requirement of all peoples for the building of world peace and security.

Starting from these fundamental principles of interstate relations Romania consistently promotes in her international activity an active policy of multilateral collaboration with all the countries of the world. Romania works firmly for the development of relations of friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries, for the expansion of her relations with the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries, with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system.

The fundamental question of the current international life is the prevention of war, of a nuclear catastrophe. This vital desideratum of all world nations can only be attained by achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, which is a prerequisite for the building of a world free of weapons and wars, a better and more just world on our planet.

Pointing out that public opinion in Romania welcomes with keen interest the idea advanced by Romania's president according to which the states in the membership of the two military blocs should achieve a passage, in the next three years and until the two blocs are simultaneously dissolved, to the 20-per cent reduction of military spending as to the 1982 level, the speaker highlighted that the adoption by the national conference of the RCP of President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal that Romania should maintain its military expenditure until 1985 at the level of 1982 expressed the consistency and determination of the Romanian people to work unflinchingly for halting the arms race, safeguarding peace, defending man's primordial right, the right to life, to freedom. That is why, he said, Romania's president enjoys tremendous international prestige valuation, esteem and respect, even in the most distant countries of the world, his name having become a symbol of the fight for independence, sovereignty and national dignity, for disarmament, peace and cooperation among all the people of the world.

Romania promotes consistently a policy of good neighbourliness making an important contribution to the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of collaboration, security and peace, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, Manea Manescu said stressing that Romania considered it necessary and made all efforts for the conclusion with positive results of the Madrid conference on confidence-building and disarmament on the continent, ensure the continuity of the process of security and collaboration begun in Helsinki.

Romania gives special attention to the achievement of peace in the Middle East on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, on the resolution of the Palestinian people's question on the basis of its right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent Palestinian state, on the ensurance of the integrity and sovereignty of all the states in the area.

He mentioned that Romania declared firmly for the political, negotiated settlement of all the conflicts and states of tension in the world and that the interests of peace and understanding among peoples also called for everything possible to be done to eradicate underdevelopment and narrow the wide gaps between the rich and the poor countries.

The attainment of these desiderata of vital importance for the peoples' peace, security and progress calls for the democr..ization of international relations, all states' participation in debating and solving the questions facing mankind, the enhancement of the role of the United Nations Organization in the international life.

Working in close collaboration and solidarity with all the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist and social democratic parties, with all the democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces, with the broad circles of politicians, scientists and men of letters who realistically assess the complexity of the current international situation the RCP and the Romanian state nurture the unshakable conviction that, through their joint, firm action, the broad masses can and must bring about the halting of the course towards a new world war and ensure the defence of peace, the ultimate asset of the whole mankind.

Manea Manescu showed that the great achievements Romania has scored in the years since the proclamation of the republic, the progress made by the Romanian people in its socioeconomic development, in socialist construction and the tremendous growth of Romania's international prestige proved the correctness of the general home and foreign policy of the Romanian Communist Party.

The scientific, innovating thinking of the RCP, of its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, have given powerful impact to the whole work of socialist construction, fully capitalized the initiatives and creative energies of the whole people, provided for the unflinching implementation of the party programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania and the advance to communism.

On this great anniversary Romania appears as a free, independent and powerful country, undergoing a process of creative renewal.

The decisive contribution to the attainment of this great work has been made by the general secretary of the party, the first president of the republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, the speaker said paying at the end of his address a warm homage to the leader of the RCP and the Romanian state on his 65th birthday and the anniversary of his 50-year-long revolutionary activity, wishing him, long life, good health, happiness and power of work so as to further lead, as brilliantly as before, Romania's destinies on the road of socialist and communist and civilization and progress.

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS COMMITTEE HOLD PLENUM

AU052053 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/1/1983 -- The plenary meeting of the Committee on People's Councils Affairs was held in Bucharest on January 5. The plenary meeting analyzed the activity carried on by the local power and state administration bodies in Romania for the fulfillment of the plan for 1982 and of the tasks incumbent on them for the ongoing year, in the light of the resolutions of the 12th congress and of the RCP National Conference, of the orientations and recommendations made by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania.

The proceedings were attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister; representatives of ministries and central bodies, managerial staff and experts of the system of people's councils.

FOREIGN SECRETARY MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRANCE

Arrives in Paris 5 Jan

LD051612 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Paris, 5 Jan (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs, arrived today on an official visit to France at the invitation of Claude Cheysson, French foreign minister. At Orly Airport he was welcomed by Gutmann, general secretary of the French Ministry of External Affairs; by the head of protocol, Rougagnou; and by the Yugoslav ambassador in Paris, Dusan Popovski.

The French-Yugoslav talks will begin this afternoon. The two ministers will resume their dialogue tomorrow, and Mojsov is also expected to have a meeting with Chandernagor, the state secretary in the French Government responsible for European questions. Most topical international issues and the development of bilateral relations between the two countries are expected to be discussed during the 3 days of exchange of views.

Meets With Cheysson

LD052218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2122 GMT 5 Jan 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Paris, Jan 5 (TANJUG) -- The world situation is very disturbing and, unless new constructive efforts are invested, the year 1983 could be even worse than the previous one.

The above is the joint assessment of French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov who today, Wednesday, arrived on an official visit to France.

During the talks held today between the two ministers and their associates, the strained relations between the superpowers, the deepening of the crises in many parts of the world and the aggravation of the international economic situation were singled out as the main causes of international tensions.

The indispensability was stressed of new initiatives, especially on the part of the big powers, for establishing a constructive dialogue which would lead to the easing of tensions and of the arms race.

The talks encompassed the situation in Europe and, particularly, the prospects of the Madrid CSCE meeting and the need for the meeting to end with the adoption of an adjusted and balanced document based on the draft submitted by the neutral and non-aligned countries.

Both the French and the Yugoslav delegations drew attention to the dramatic aggravation of the developing countries' position and the procrastination of old relations (?between the developing) and the developed countries of the world, which the two sides defined as another element of the overall unfavourable development of the international situation.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Mojsov, in this context, pointed to the developing countries' growing awareness of the necessity of their mutual reliance and mutual cooperation, a question which will be on the agenda of the seventh nonaligned summit to be held in March in New Delhi.

The French foreign minister underlined that his government values the positive role of the nonaligned countries and stated the conviction that, following the Delhi summit, the nonaligned will further intensify their independent and positive activity on the international stage.

Ministers Cheysson and Mojsov assessed as very favourable bilateral cooperation between France and Yugoslavia.

PCI'S PAJETTA ARRIVES TO VISIT LCY 5 JAN

LD051940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 5 (TANJUG) -- Italian Communist Party Directorate member Giancarlo Pajetta today, Wednesday, arrived on a short visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency.

At the Belgrade airport Pajetta was welcomed by LCY Presidency member Dobrivoje Vidic and LCY Presidency Executive Secretary Vlado Janzic.

USSR AMBASSADOR BRIEFS MOJSOV ON GENEVA TALKS

AU051220 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Today, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, received Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet ambassador in Belgrade, at his request. Ambassador Rodionov informed the federal secretary of the latest developments in the Geneva disarmament negotiations.

KRAIGHER BRIEFS PRESS ON ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

Long-Term Program Promised

LD051900 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1713 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 5 (TANJUG) -- Work on a Yugoslav long-term programme of economic stabilization will be completed by the end of next month.

Sergej Kraigher, chairman of the Economic Stabilization Commission of Federal Social Councils, stated the above today, Wednesday, at a press conference here in Belgrade.

The economic stabilization programme will define the directions for overcoming the present difficulties and also provide a basis for the country's stable and balanced economic development in the future.

A way out of the current difficulties and a stabler development in the near future can realistically be sought only in the further strengthening of socialist self-management production relations, Kraigher said.

He set out that Yugoslavia's economic and social policies must be interconnected and that their contradictions can be resolved only on the basis and within the framework of self-management.

The meeting of a whole range of the working man's diverse needs, as an objective of the social policy and a motive of economic activity, is in fact the essence of economic development and cannot, therefore, be treated the same as consumption, Kraigher set out.

At the press conference today, analyses were presented showing that on the whole, consumption has not impaired the Yugoslav economy's accumulation capacity. This should not, however, be understood to mean, as set out, that excessive spending in the past has not led to big problems. "It is for this reason that we will have to take several steps back in some sectors", member of the Federal Economic Stabilization Commission Dr Berislav Sefer noted. Sefer said that certain restrictions which will call for a greater protective role of the social policy, will be necessary in the transitional period until 1985.

Pointing to unemployment as the Yugoslav economy's number one problem, Sefer said that the forms of employment must be more diverse and flexible "since the hitherto ones have clearly become inadequate". According to the Yugoslav Federal Government figures: The number of jobless in Yugoslavia stands somewhere at 800,000.

It was reported at the press conference today that the Federal Economic Stabilization Commission popularly known as the "Kraigher commission", will propose annual savings of around 5 percent in all forms of spending through 1985. The savings are primarily to be made in general consumption.

Novi Beograd Foundry To Reopen

AU052050 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Following the conclusion of bankruptcy procedures, the Novi Beograd Foundry will resume operations on 10 January as an organization that is being founded as part of the 21 May work organization. This was stressed at a meeting held at the Serbian Economic Chamber at which all interested work organizations which use products and services of this factory were assembled.

LCY PRESIDIUM MEETS, RIBICIC CHAIRS SESSION

LD052056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade: 5 Jan (TANJUG) -- A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, presided over by Mitja Ribicic, was held in Belgrade today. The Presidium discussed the implementation of the conclusions of the fourth LCY Central Committee session.

As reported, an urgent need was indicated for maximum efforts to be made as early as the first quarter of this year to ensure the continuity of production, an essential increase in exports, especially to the convertible region, and the regular supply of basic goods to the population. Ensuring the country's foreign liquidity remains a priority task. Any indebtedness to other countries must be strictly controlled and oriented toward the aims and tasks of the stabilization policy in accordance with the conclusions of the third and fourth LCY Central Committee sessions. Similarly the implementation of measures and actions aimed at bringing all forms of consumption into limits established in the economic policy resolution for this year, or the realization of other stabilization tasks, must not be postponed.

At the Presidium session it was emphasized that all social subjects, proceeding from the conclusions of the third and fourth sessions of the LCY Central Committee, must urgently establish and implement the specific tasks of the economic stabilization policy. Communists in the competent organs of the federation, republics and provinces must ensure that, through rapid work and more effective agreement-making, all the remaining economic measures and regulations for implementing the stabilization policy in 1983 are adopted as soon as possible.

League of Communists members and organizations in the organs and organizations of the federation, republics and provinces and other social subjects must urgently organize and continue intensively their work on carrying out the solutions of the long-term economic stabilization program which must be incorporated into solutions for the economic system and economic policy measures, as well as into development plans and agreements.

Particular emphasis was placed on the need to intensify work, on working out solutions which will ensure the consistent realization of objectively more essential relations in the sphere of credit and monetary (?policy) and in other more significant spheres of social production.

In the spirit of the conclusions of the third and fourth LCY Central Committee sessions the LCY Central Committee Presidium established the priority of its own tasks in carrying out the economic stabilization policy and further development of socialist self-management relations along the lines of the 12th LCY Congress. This will be the basis for the program of work of the Presidium and LCY Central Committee.

BORBA Carries Pozderac Remarks

AU041208 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Dec 82 p 2

[Excerpts from speech by Hamdija Pozderac at the fourth session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 25 December, printed in bold letters and separated from the body of the report on the session by bold lines]

[Text] Partial and Common

Theses according to which it is possible to prove that the basic culprit for the difficult economic situation is our federal system, or rather the republics and provinces, can be more and more frequently heard in public. According ot these theses, the republics and provinces are almost at fault for existing and for being the result of far-sighted AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of People's Liberation of Yugoslavia] decisions.... In this respect, the basic determinants of the role of the republics and provinces and the results attained in the development of self-managing relations are being neglected. Views of and a priori proclamations of republican and provincial interests as partial and particularist in regard to the common Yugoslav interest are more and more prominent in this connection. We cannot accept the view that a Yugoslav interest exists separately from the interests of the republics and provinces, or that the interests of the republics and provinces link together exclusively as partial and particularist interests. They are global interests as well, for they contain the class and the national components.... To proclaim that the republican and provincial interests are partial in regard to the common Yugoslav interest means to give a chance to nationalist, unitarian and separatist tendencies.

Of course I do not want to say that republican and provincial interests cannot be particularistic. They are always partial and particularistic when they do not express the class and the national dimensions and when they are formed exclusively on egoistic interests. There is a great difference between egoism in the forming of interests in some republic or province and the class and national interests of the working people and citizens in them.

SERBIAN SAWP VIEWS FINANCIAL POSITION OF PRESS

AU051925 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Dec 82 p 6

[B. Kaljevic report]

[Summary] At its session yesterday, the Republican Conference Presidium of the SAWP of Serbia assessed the past elections as successful, although the final analysis will be completed toward the end of March 1983.

Public information media, especially those established by the Socialist Alliance, were reprimanded for not paying enough attention to the elections.

The Presidium also discussed the financial position of political-informative dailies and Belgrade radio and television. Out of 27 dailies in Yugoslavia, only 6 show no losses. One of them was POLITIKA, in spite of the increased prices of newsprint, printing ink, transportation and the fact that it was the only one to receive no social grant. For the first 6 months of this year alone, the social grant to the dailies amounted to 450 million dinars.

The Presidium will discuss the financial position and prices of dailies again in January, since the information they had yesterday was not complete, but they agreed that the prices should be coordinated throughout the country. They also agreed with a proposal of the POLITIKA workers council to appoint Mirko Bojic chief and responsible editor of the weekly ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA.

"After having been thoroughly informed on the financial difficulties of Belgrade Radio-Television, the Presidium concluded that it is necessary to provide an economic basis for maintaining the contents, volume and structure of the present program and stop the further decline in the standard of living of Belgrade Radio-Television employees."

The Presidium also agreed to set up a working group which would propose candidates as Serbian SAWP Presidium officials.

BOOK ON MUSLIM WAR CRIMES ANGERS VETERANS

AU041709 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croation 25 Dec 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Yesterday's OSLOBODJENJE carries its correspondent's report on the session of the Gacko Communal Committee Presidium of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War [in Bosnia-Hercegovina] and the very harsh reaction of veterans and citizens to Vuk Draskovic's Book "The Knife." We are publishing here the most important parts from this report entitled "The Book of Hatred and Deceits."

In his most recent literary attempt which he turned into a base political pamphlet, Draskovic presents the past of Gacko and the surrounding places in a false, one-sided and tendentious way. He blames only one group of people -- Muslims from these parts -- for all the troubles and sufferings in the wartime and for fratricides, with the clear intention to identify the Ustasha movement with the Muslim nation and to suppress the crimes of other traitors, especially Chetniks.

What Vuk Draskovic says in "The Knife" has provoked anger, protest and condemnation in the Gacko region from the first day this pamphlet appeared. That was the reason the contents of this book, its unacceptable message and political implications were discussed at an expanded session of the Veterans' Associations Federation Communal Committee Presidium in which Vlado Segrt, famous war commander and People's Hero, also participated.

"We have always most energetically condemned and suppressed everything that was aimed against brotherhood and unity, each attempt at disturbing and breaking it, and we will always do so," Vlado Segrt said.

"It is strange that Draskovic also fails to remember the treason of Chetniks who slaughtered and threw into pits Muslims, Croats and Serbs. They also killed our comrades, fighters for freedom, and served the occupier in the same way as did traitors from the ranks of other peoples.

We shall never conceal our history, we are aware of the slaughters, we have written about that, but truthfully, not as Draskovic does with the help of his advisers. Therefore we refuse to accept Draskovic or his advisers. It is indicative that Draskovic uses lower case letters for the word Muslim in this book, although he could have seen, if he had wanted, that we had been writing the word Muslim with capital letters even during the war and that there were a great number of Muslim fighters in our units. But, even now, there are some people like Draskovic who would like to write this word with lower case letters, people who would like to see our brotherhood, unity and equality undermined. They are doing this at this very moment when this region is developing strongly and when the peoples here, as well as in the whole country, are waging a struggle for larger production and economic stabilization. Their aim is to provoke disturbance by such writings, to make us concern ourselves with such a book and not with what will help our people to live better. We must beware of such attempts and properly explain the meaning of such writings and where would such people like to lead us."

BRIEFS

NEW SAWP LEADERS -- Belgrade -- Bogdan Sunderic has been elected president of the Belgrade City Conference of the SAWP of Belgrade for the next 2 years. Zivorad Visic has been elected secretary of the Presidium of the SAWP Belgrade City Conference. Marija Milisavljevic has been elected president of the Belgrade Conference for the Social Position and Activity of Women. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 29 Dec 82 LD]